## THE REBELLION.

Important News from Missouri.

THE DISASTER AT LEXINGTON.

Particulars of the Battle and Surrender of Col. Mulligan's Army.

Heroic Conduct of the Union Forces.

Gen. Fremont About to Commence Operations in Person.

Intended Invasion of Kansas by the Rebels.

Vigorous War Measures of the Kentucky Legislature.

Official Reports of the Naval Expedition to Ocracoke Inlet.

Grand Review of the Cavalry and Artillery of Gen. McClellan's Army,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1861. EFFECT OF THE DISASTER AT LEXINGTON, MO. The gallant defence of Colonel Mulligan is the theme of admiration among leading military men. It was not until last night, when a despatch was received from General Fremont, that the previous report of the surrender was fully though relusiantly credited. The latter, while in-forming the Department that he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, expresses the hope that he will be able to dislodge the rebels from the position they now occupy at Lexington. The deepest interest continues to be everywhere manifested conserning that point.

While the news from Missouri is unpleasant, arrangements have been made by which the Kansas boys will be Price and retake Lexington.

APPAIRS IN KENTUCKY. A delegation of Kentuckians, headed by Run. Green Adams, arrived to-day, and held a consultation with the President to-night on the condition of affairs in that State-They represent the sentiment of the people to be for the

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES OF THE ARMY. There is no news of any movements on the part of the rebels against our lines from any column in the depart-

The telegraph announces, at eleven o'clock to night,
-that everything is quiet along the lines of the grand army
of the Potomac. The rebels are unusually quiet, knowing that our sharpshooters are on the lookout. BRISK SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

For some time past the rebels near Munson's Hill have been in the habit of having a strong picket guard near an old barn, about a quarter of a mile from that place and about half a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads. From Union troops. About one week ago Lieutenant Dahlgren, of the navy, attempted to fire the barn by throwing a new projectile from the ordinary musket, but his atigan regiment, approached within a safe distance of the barn, and by means of firing red bot slugs at it succeeded in destroying the obnexious building The rebels made three several attempts to extinguish the flames, but were repulsed by the well directed musketry fire from the Michiganders. Three large haycocks and a corn crib were destroyed at the same time. Four of the

CESSATION OF PICKET FIRING ON BOTH SHOP The order of General McClellan, prohibiting the Union troops from firing on the rebel pickets, except to repel the assaults of the latter, is being faithfully carried out. The enemy seem to be desirous to imitate the order of the usual musketry fostlade along the lines.) This fact has speaking distance, and to-day many social confabs took regiment, had a conversation with a Georgia captain, in which the latter stated that he was happy to hear that General McClellan had issued the humane order in regard to firing on pickets, and said that the rebels would recip

Commissions were to-day issued to the Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres as aids to General McClellan. They expressly stipulated that they will receive no compens

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS POR GARRISON DUTY. Clellan has issued an order, calling for fifty volunteers from each regiment on the south side of the Potomac, to be temporarily attached to the regular serwice in garrisoning the fortifications of Washington. When the force shall have been raised it will be put under the tuition of regular army officers.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS UNDER GEN. RICHARDSON. General Richardson's brigade will be paid two months sand dollars to accomplish this. One half of the payment will be made in Treasury notes.

MORE REBEL EARTHWORKS GOING UP. ebels are throwing up earthworks for the purpos of fortifying Edsell's Hill, seven miles from Alex of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and two miles this side of Springfield station. There is, how

LADY VISITERS TO THE REBEL WORKS ON MUNSON'S

HILL.
To-day a large number of ladies visited the robel works on Munson's Hill, and walked the parapets with the sang froid of veterans. With powerful glasses the shade of their dresses could be distinguished by the Union picket

REVIEW OF THE CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY OF THE

GRAND ARMY.

One of the finest displays of cavalry and artillery over witnessed upon this continent, was made this after-moon, on the parade grounds, one mile east of eight batteries of srtillery in line. Each battery nists of six pieces, making forty-eight pieces. About an equal proportion of thirty-two pound howitzers Parrot rifled cannon, James' rifled cannon, and Napoleon guns, constituted the character of the ordnance. The cavalry was under the command of Gen. Stoneman, and the artillery under the command of Gen. Barry, both vices named. The whole was reviewed by Major General McClellan at four o'clock. The General was accompanied by Gen. Van Vleet, Quartermaster of the Department of the tomae; Inspector General Marcy, Capt. Sykes and Capt. Hudson, of General McClellan's staff, General Mansfield and staff, General Andrew Porter and staff, Generat Fitz. John Porter, General Melgs, General Keyes, General

Smith, General Blenker and staff, including Prince Salm nephews. This entire party accompanied the command-ing General in the grand review. It was witnessed by at least five thousand people, and was highly satisfactory to General McClellan, to guests and to the spectaiors

The Prince de Joinville, Prince Salm-Salm and other experienced military gentlemen from the classic fields of Europe, who have witnessed many military displays in their own countries, express their admiration of the appearance of our men, especially when they learned how short a time they had been mustered into service, and do the bestlets. not hesitate to say that they never witnessed a spectacle equal to it in Europe. The character of the ordnance and astic applause.

The companies of regular cavalry on the ground, though indifferently equipped, showed good drill, and the raw volunteer regiments evidenced much improvement upon their condition when brought here a month since.

Towards the close of the display an accident of a serious character took place. As the artillery was passing at the double quick the tongue of a caseson broke throwing the artillerists from their seats and causing as vere injuries to two of them—namely, James Green and Wm. Hatfield, of Company K, Fourth artillery. REBEL DEMONSTRATION UPON KANSAS.

A gentleman who arrived here to day direct from Kansas, states that the rebels were preparing to make a raid upon that State. They had notified the residents in the southern portion of Kansas of their intention. They assert that they mean to be avenged for the treatment which the border rufflans received during the Kansas ifficulties. The attention of the government has be called to this matter, and the proper steps will be taken by the Department of the West in the premises.

THE ARMY.

Captain Jenkins has been assigned to the Quarter master's Department, under General Anderson, and Major Allen to a similar position under General Fremont.

Captain Ingal's will, for the present, remain with the army of the Potomac, although it was understood several days ago he was to be transferred to General Fremont's

The young man who came here and stated that the rebel army is well supplied with shoes, which everybody de nies who know the facts, has been appointed a lieutenan in the army for such information, which act creates deep feeling of indignation here.

ARMY OPPICERS BONDS.

The War Department has determined to vacate the offices of all quartermasters, commissaries and other officers who fail to respond promptly by filing their bonds and presenting themselves for active service. CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

pointed Consul to Porto Rico, in the place of James C. Derby, recently appointed, who takes the place in the State Department vacated by Smith.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RESPECTING THE PACIFIC MAILS. The following important orders have been issued from the Post Office Departments—

the Post Office Departments—
First—That no newspapers or other printed matter be admitted into the hetter pooches destined to the Pacific coast, letters exclusively being placed therein.

Scoral—That separate begs be appropriated exclusively to newspapers destined to the Pacific coast, excluding all other or inted matter.

Third—That such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California as serial by the overland route.

Fourth—All other printed matter of every kind destined to the Pacific coast must be sent in bags to the New York office, there to be delivered to the agents of the Overland Mail Company.

Fifth—Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders until further notice, any neglect there in to be immediately reported to the Appointment Office.

By order of the Postmaster General.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

First Assistant Post INCREASED BAILBOAD FACILITIES.

The project of a double track air line railroad from this city to Annapolis is extensively canvassed here. The regiments of the government at present exceed the capacity of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and capacity of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is argued that a double track can be placed between here and Annapolis for about the cost of another track to Estimore, and there would thus be secured another avenue for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, conveniently to the great cities of the North by way of the Chesapeake Bay or Havre de Grace. or the railroad and canal across from the Delaware to the

The humanity of General McClellan was exhibited to day, in ordering sentincle to be placed upon Pennsylva. nia avenue, to put a stop to the cruelly rapid riding of horses by officers and soldiers through the streets.

ONE OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S AIDS. McClelian, will be remembered as the hero of the affair of honor with Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, winter before last, in which the Arkansasian was compelled to back down before the cool and determined representative from Indiana Colonel Donn is a Kontuckian by high

REMOVAL OF QUARTERMASTER'S ASSISTANTS. The 'Quartermaster's Department is narrowly watching the conduct of all persons employed in the administration of its affairs, and within the present week several re-movals have taken place, in order to more satisfactory service by other appointments. EFFECT OF INJUDICIOUS MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of old worn out political backs to mili tary positions by the Governors of some of the States is not only doing great injury to the volunteer service, and impairing to a great extent the efficiency of our army but it retards the filling up of regiments and the prepara tion of the troops required for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There is much complaint in this respect, and not without cause. There are few instances in which men appointed to military positions for political considerations have not proved unfit for the service to which they were assigned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Via Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1861. Boss Winans, having taken the oath of allegiance, wa this morning released, and will to night accompany

The other prisoners are still in close confinement Commodore Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldeborough, and will proceed to-night to Washington. De Russey leaves Old Point to-day to assum forthwith the command of the Engineer Department in California. He has long been in charge of that department at Old Point, and the removal of no officer since the eginning of the rebellion has caused so general a feeling of regret. He is succeeded by Capt. Stewart, a most of

For three days in succession a flag of truce has gone to two have arrived from Norfolk on a similar errand.

THE NINTH MAINE REGIMENT EN ROUTE. Bosrox, Sept. 24, 1861. The Ninth Maine regiment passed through here this af

ernoon en route for Washington. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24, 1861. Major General Butler arrived here this afternoon, an invitation of the Mayor this evening he addressed the "biggest" and most enthusiastic crowd ever packed into our City Hall. He leaves for Augusta to morrow.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1861.

The subscription to the National Loan amounted to \$84,000 at Jay, Cooke & Co.'s to-day.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-

MITTEE.

ALBANY, Sept. 24, 1861.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Delayan House to-day. The attendance was good. The following offloors were unanimously elected for the year.—Chairman, Simeon Draper; Secretary, James Torwilliger; Treasurer, Isaac Sherman.

The following resolutions was a secretary.

and Sherman, ing resolutions were enanimously adopted:— The following resolutions were annalimously adopted:—
Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, at least five hundred thousand men should be enrolled for the war at the earliest possible day, and that Sak State has been added to the war at the earliest possible day, and that Sak State has been added to the same and the sak one hundred thousand of that number.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to adopt the most vigorous measures for public meetings, through the press and otherwise, to aroue the people to the importance of supporting the government with men and money in the present emergency.

Resolved, That we earnessly recommend to the general government the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted either twenty dollars of the bounty promised to the soldier at the termination of the war, or one wouth's pay in advance at the time of his enlisting.

## NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WER YOUR THEATER TENEDATE SEPTEMBER 24 ING.

DARRIGROWN, Md., Sept. 28, 1861. A tragical occurrence transpired near this village yesterday, in the Pennsylvania Forty-sixth regiment Colonel Knipe, on their way to join General Banks column. In the regiment is a company composed princi-pally of Irishmen, who have given the commander much trouble. When near Muddy run two of the men got en Company I, a very bad character, was, by order of Major After proceeding about a mile it was reported to Major Lowis that Lanahan was at large with a loaded gun in his hand. The Major, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon W. Chas. Bogers, rode towards Lanaham and ordered him to give up the gun. Lanaham refused, and while the Major was the act of getting off his horse to enforce the order Innahan retreated a few steps, took deliberate aim, and shot the Major in the back with a ball and three buckshot. The latter fell and expired in three minutes with out uttering a word. Lanahan was secured, and the body of the unfortunate officer was placed in a wagon and guarded to the camp. Lanahan is now in the hands of the Proveet Marshal, and will be tried by a drum head court probably to-day. The murderer is a resident of

Major Lewis was thirty-two years of age, was married about a year ago, and leaves a willow, but no children. He served in the Mexican war, and on the breaking out of the present rebellion was e-liting the the Catasaqua (Lehigh county) Herald, which occupation he resigned to enter the army. He was dearly beloved by the whole regiment, and his death hangs like a pall upon the spirits of his associates.

Yesterday morning Colonel Le Rue, of the New York Thirty-fourth, keeping guard on the Potomac, discovered a body of rebel cavalry on the opposite shore, partially concealed by trees. From various movements it was supposed that they were in considerable force, and that the editated constructing some offensive works there About noon be commended throwing shells from a point too far distant to produce much effect. Changing the position he threw several shells into their midst, scattering them in every direction. This occurred at the mouth of

cently taken a position which relieves the New York Thirty-fourth of a portion of the arduous duty of guard ing nine miles of the river line.

During the shelling to-day one of the rebels, by the ald of glasses, was discovered to have on a uniform of the Thirty-fourth, belonging, it is supposed, to one of the killed or captured scouts who ventured across the river

Continued ill health has compelled Colonel Seward, of the New York Nineteenth, to resign, and he leaves for his home to-day.

missioned officers of the regiment have been sent to Go-vernor Morgan, and their commissions will probably be received this weeks-For Colonel, Captain Charles H. ewart, of Company G; for Major, Captain Solomon Glies, of Company H. The Rev. Henry Fowler, Chaplein of the regiment, having resigned, the Rev. Dr. Coit, of Bridge-port, Connecticut, has been appointed in his place.

Much to the regret of the officers of the First bridge-reports are current that Colonel Riddle, Brigade Com-

ander, with his Buckeye regiment, are to be transferred to General McCall's division, near Washington. In view of the probable scarcity and high prices of feel

the coming winter, it is suggested that the Maryland farmers along the line of the Potomac would advance their own interests by felling the useless trees of their orests on the first fall of the leaves, instead of delaying Winter blankets and new tents are being issued t

several of the regiments in view of the approaching cold weather. Saturday night was very cold, and the farmers predict early frosts in this region.

OUR DARNESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE. DARKESTOWN, M.1., S. pt. 21, 1861.

Movements of Troops—Unfounded Rumors—Marder of Copiain Henderson, de., de.

There have been a few changes in the localities of regi.

ents in this division lately, all of which have been at tended with rumors of a more or less startling character. It has been reported that Johnston had crossed some-where below, with a large force, and attacked an ammuwhere below, with a large force, and attacked an ammunition and supply train, with the intention of blowing up
the former, and then beating a basty retreat to the Virginia shore. These rumors were, of course, unfounded in
fact; but a midnight change of the youtfou of the Second
Peansylvania regiment, Colonel Mann, and the Twelfth
Massachusetts, Colonel Webster, gave seine color to the
reports. There are really no serious apprehensions entertained of an invasion of Maryland by the robel forces,
especially since the propagation chergoite ection of the
government in accepting and placing in safe custody the
changings numbers of the Legislavira is Presidente on

obnoxious members of the Legislature in Frederick on Tuesday kest.

We have reliable reports from the Virgina side, fur-nishing some information relative to the shooting of On-tain Hendersen, of the Virginia Home Guard, by a pri-vate, named Miller, a relative of the Hon. Mr. Lincas, formerly a member of Gorgosse. The latest intelligence (Thursday, 19th inst.) is the captain Hendersen had died, and that Miller was on trial by Court Martink.

We further hear through the same source that the robel force, some 3,000 strong, had moved from Winches-ter towards Manaesas.

## NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861. Captain 6theon and the four missing pickets have refurned to the camp at Salt River.

The City Council has passed a resolution affirming Go eral Anderson's appointment of a Provost Marshal, and another requesting the citizens to close their business o'clock every affernoon, to allow time for ral Nelson, who founded Camp Dick Robinson, ba

gone to Maysville to start a new camp for volunteers.

The same paper says that a lieutenant of Buckner's army was arrested at Oldham on Sunday as a spy.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM GENERAL ANDERSON, ETC.

aral Anderson has issued a proclamation saying that LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1861 o Kentuckian will be arrested who remains at home atno Kengackian will be arrested who remains at home at-tending to his business; who does not take part by acting as a spy against the general or State government, or does not held correspondence with or give aid to our enemies. Rumors prevail of the burning of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad at Nohn, fifty four miles South of here, and that no rebel troops are north of that place. Our pickets are said to be ten miles south of Elizabeth town. Two officers and five privates of General Buckner's command were arrested near Flizabethtown by part of General Resecrans' command and brought here ere to day. They are supposed to be spies.

The Democrat publishes a letter from S. B. Buckner to

James Guthrie, proposing that Guthrie continue the man-agement of the portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad under the influence of the forces under Buckner's command, and if this should be declined Buckner proposes transferring the rolling stock to such agents as may e appointed by the counties through which the road

Many Union men of this city are much disturbed that the rebels have nearly consumed the estables of the State of Virginia and will take advantage of the uninterrupted railroad communication from Richmond to Nolin, Ken tucky, and come and devour the eatables of Kentucky during the ensuing automn.

WAR MEASURES OF THE KENTUCKY LEGIS LATURE.

FRANKPORT, Sept. 23, 1861. authorizing the Military Board to borrow one million dol lars, in addition to a million authorized May 24, on the State bonds, payable in ten years, and establishing a tax of five per cent on \$100 to pay the bonds and interest-the said sum to be appropriated to the defence of the

consist of Peter Padley, Samuel Gill, George T. Wood, E. H. Taylor and John B. Temple. A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee A resolution was ofered and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, asking Governor Magoffin whether the invasion of Kentucky by General Bucker has been made upon any consultation, advice or recommondation of any person connected with the executive department of the State.

of the State.

The Senate resolution was adopted that a committee of two from the Senate and one from the House be appointed to inquire by what authority and under what charges members of the General Assembly have been, as reported, arrested at Harrodsburg.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Official Report of the Defeat at Lexington Details of the Siege and Surrender-lierole Conduct of the Union Troops Gen. Frement in the Field.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM MAJOR GENE-RAL FREMONT.

Washindron, Sept. 24, 1861. The following despatch was received at the War Department this morning from the headquarters of the Western Military Department. It follows the announce ment by General Fremont of the fall of Lexington "Sr. Louis, Sept. 23, 1861.

"Nothing since my despatch this morning announcing the surrender of Lexington. "Our loss is thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. The loss of the enemy is fourteen hundred killed and wounded.

"Our non-commissioned officers and privates were sworn not to bear arms against the rebels, and released. The commissioned officers are held as prisoners. Our troops are gathering around the enemy.
"I will send you from the field more details in a few

The above is from the highest authority in the Depart ment of the West. That General Fremont has taken field, at the head of a strong force, there is no doubt. DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AND SURRENDER.

Herocos, Mo., Sept. 23, 1861.

The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Sa-

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst.

During all that time there were no springs or wells water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The sup-ply of water was entirely from the river. There were breastworks all around the camp, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here that the hardest

fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely

They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and out off the supply of water, and, having succeeded in this, they waited until Co'onel Mul-ligan was compelled to yield to a fee more terrible than

the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the olds of four to one in a fair and open fight; but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender the rebels mounted the broad-

works and seemed mad with joy and delight. As soon as the surrender took place, the rebels took down the Union flag and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be abo

quarter of a million of dollars, fell into the possession ried by Col. Mulligan in the camp ground some time ago but the rebels speedily discovered and uncaribed it. Col. Multigan wept like a child when he found himsel

The morning after the surrender the men were all reased on parole and ferried across the river. The officers

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded.

The first attack of the rebels proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed.

engaged in burying their dead. NAMES OF THE KILLED AT LEXINGTON.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 24, 1861.

The list of killed at Lexington, so far as ascertained, is as follows .-C. Schoville, John Hurley, Daniel Shely.

Charles W. White,
Samuel G. Hannah,
Wm. H. McDonald,
Cyrus R. Trego.

These all belong to the First Illinois cavalry. Their horses and all their arms were retained by General

Communication with General Prentiss is still cut off, nothing having been heard from him since yesterday.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON, MISSOURI. The siege of Lexington is over. According to the vag umors we have received, it commenced on Saturday formed Acting General Mulligan, the commandant of the noon to surrender or take the alternative of battle. The object that Gen. Price had in delaying the attack upon the works was not so much for the purpose of giving the Union troops a chance to surrender as to enable Gen. Rains and his rebel forces, together with a number of smaller bodies of marauders under Martin Green and others, all of whom were marching from various sources, to join him. Thus we find that Price's forces were enlarged; for at the commencement of the siege he is said to have had but 8,000 men, while in later reports the number had been increased gradually to 17,000, and one report had even a higher estimate of the strength of the definite could be ascertained but one thing is very our tain, that the number of the rebels exceeded that of the gallant defenders by mony thousands. The Union force consisted of about 3,500 men, as follows—Col. Mulligan's Irish brigade, from Chicago-about 1.000 men; Col. Mar shall's Irish regiment, Illinois cavatry, about 800 men; Capt. Graham's Illinois cavalry, about 100 men: Home Lieut, Col. Given; Major Wright's Home Guards, 100 nounted men; Col. Peabody's regiment of Home Guards; 800 strong, with two pieces of artiflery, and Major Becker's Home Goards. On Monday, Sept. 16, the attack commenced, and with this small force Acting General Mulligan kept buch for a whole week Gen. Price's re bel troops, repulsed several assaults upon the works, even made a sortic and charged upon the relief soldiers, and had only at last surrendered from the agonizing effects of thirst, caused by the supply of water giving out, and n opportunity existing for obtaining a replenishment thereof We give the names of the gallant defenders, as far a

COMMANDANT OF THE POST.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, II
BRIGADE.
Colonel James A. Mulligan.
Lieutenant ColonelJames Quirk.
MajorCharles E. Moore,
AdjutantJames F. Cosgrove.
Surgeon
Assistant Eurgeon Silas J. Lee.
Chaptain Rev. Thaddeus A. Butler.
QuartermasterThos. I. Rac.
Sergeant Major
Quartermaster Sergeant D. M. Ward.
Commissary Sergeant C. H. Hurlburt.

Compass a work of the control of the

Brown and (brevet) John Dally.

COMPANY B, MONTEOMERY GUARD.

Captain, Michael Glesson; Lieutenants, D. W. Quirk,
Ed. Murray and P. McGinnis.

COMPANY C, OLD JACKSON GUARD.

Captain, Francis McMurray; Lieutenants, P. Higgins,
Robert Adams, Jc., and J. D. Gillman. COMPANY D. EARL RIFLES.
Captain, S. A. Simison; Lieutenants, F. D. McLane, sames E. Hudson and S. D. Turto otte.

Captain, F. K. Holburd; Lieutenants, G. D. Keilogg, H. Pease and Lewis Yates.

Captain, D. P. Moriarty; Lieutenants, Collins and O'Kane.

O'Kane.

COMPANY G, O'MARONY RIFLES.
Captain, John C. Phillips; Lieutenants, Hynes, M. Wallace and C. P. McGuire.

COMPANY H, CITY GUARD.
Captain, Charles Coffey; Lieutenants, P. Hickey, Thomas I. Rae and James Hune.

COMPANY I, SHIELDS GUARD, NO. L.
Captain, James Fitzgerald; Lieutenants, T. L. Stanley, P. Ryan and James Quinn.

Captain, Danlel Quirk; Lieutenants, James H. Lane, Owen Cunningham and Stoward Allen.

The entire restment was mustered in Chicago, with the The entire regiment was mustered in Chicago, with the

exception of Company H, which was formed in Ottawa ing rema 10 were appended to the report of their depar-

The officers of this regiment comprise many men of much military experience, and several of them are also graduates of West Point. The entire corps is an exceed-ingly interesting and sturdy one, comprised of stalworth and enthusiastic men. We never expect to hear of their

of Chicago dragoons being appointed as a cavalry escort to General McClellan. INDEPENDENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY COMPANY.

Battahon under Lieut. Colonel White.

"" Lieut. Colonel Given.
" Mayor Becker.

Regiment Colonel Feabody.

Cavalcy. .... Major Becker. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LEXINGTON.

The painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Missouri, is greatly enhanced by a consi-deration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexing-ton and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, excepting St. Louis. The car ly settlers in that region were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that Eden of Kentuckians about Lexington, Kentucky, and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fay, ette, but carried the analogy to the naming of the county

and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city of Lexington is about one hundred and twenty miles from Jefferson City, and contains probably twelve thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which there has its course on the south side of the Missouri river, and which stopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river, making a very steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the rear of the city the land roccess sightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first rate support to this hitherto thriving place. Lexington has formerly had an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fe and the Great Sait Lake. The great emigration to California which has passed through the country for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle and horses at very high prices. Extensive bods of coal are found on the river banks here.

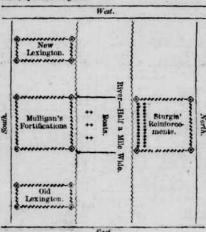
The surrender of the city, with its beautiful rectionose, to the wanton deviltry of the rebels, is a serious calamity. It is a prize which has doubtless stimulated the robe to their most desperate efforts to obtain.

THE SITUATION AT LEXINGTON.

THE TWO DOWNS AND TO SITION OF OIL. MULLIGAN'S PROTEINGATIONS.

[From the St. Low's Democrat.]

The following is a diagram of the position of the city of Lexington, Mo., which was surrendered to an overpowering rebel force, under Sterling Price, on Friday, the 20th inst., by Col. Mulligan:



The boats, as shown above, were old ferry boats, and were seized by the rebels.

The general direction of the Missouri river at the city of Lexington is from west to east, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated back on the hill. It has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steam-bant landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. There are scattering houses along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the name of Lexing-

colonel Mall'gan's fortifications were between the two

Colonel Mailigan's fortifications were between the two locations, consisting of heavy earthworks, ten feet in height, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These feetiline, the second of the colone being the many carriers for the Union soldiers, and had been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The lines of the fortifications were extensive and were capable of containing a force of 10,000 men.

The main body of the army of Genoral Price was located at Oid Lexington, from which point the attack was made, though the fort was assailed on all sides. The occupants of the fort had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebise, not, hiwever, under Price at the time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in Oid Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage, the oid town was afterwards shelled and burnt, by order of Colonel Mailigan. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, was in possession of the rebed, but the city was not the theater of conflict. Colonel Mailigan could easily have shelled and destroyed it, but this, of course, he would not do.

The line of the fortifications run down to the river bluft, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide, shelving beach. The boats reported to be captured laid at the water's edge, within the directions of the boats.

Colonel Mulligan's force consisted of his own regiment.

boats.

Colonel Mulligan's force consisted of his own regiment, colonel Marshall's cavalry regiment, and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Eaneas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 mem. As to their supplies of provisions and ammunition little was known.

General Price's strength is not ascertained, but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He had pienty of artillery, but was short of powder and shot, for he had had no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT

LEXINGTON. ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 23, 1881 Despatches were read on Thursday last at Springfield to the rebels that Col. Mulligan bad surrendered without a gua being fired, taking twenty-one pieces of artiflery, six thousand stand of arms and four thousand prisone and Booneville was also taken, and Gen. Price was marching on Jefferson City. This is the way recruits for the

FEARS ENTERTAINED OF THE SAFETY OF GENERAL PRENTISS. CEDCAGO, Sept. 24, 1861.

A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Quincy, Illinois, September 23, says:—
General Prentiss has assumed command of North Mis souri, and started west yesterday. He is now west of Brookfield and cut off by the rebels, supposed to be a

part of General Price's force.

Great fears are entertained that he will be captured. Reports are rife that a body of 3,000 or 4,000 robe's are marching on St. Joseph. An attack is expected there

MEETING IN FAVOR OF MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 21, 1861. At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Twee ty-first Illinois regiment of United States Volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Major General John C. Fremont, Colonel J. W. S. Alexander was called

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions

was unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, we view with regret the effects being made to bring about the removal of Major General Fremont; and believing that his removal would endanger if not destroy the magnificent army organized by and now under his command, and thus not only greatly weaken the power of the government, but greatly encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the republic, therefore.

fore Resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not

only a great military chieftain but a true patriot, whe eweil known courage, unrivalled genies and indomitable energy have marked him out as the man to organize and successfully command the army of the West. Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Major General Frement in the Military Department of the West, and that we will not, under any circumstances, countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will, at all times, do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

GENERAL FREMONT'S STAFF. We have intelligence that General Frement took the field on Monday last at the head of his troops, and that he had called in the aid of all the members of his staff. The following are their names and rank:—

following are their names and rank:—
Chief of Staff. Brigadier General A. Asboth.
Assistant Adjutant General. Captain Channeey McKeever.
Mility Sec. and Add-de Camp. Colonel J. H. Eaton.
Chief Topograph't Engineer. Colonel John Finla.
Chief of Ordnance. Colonel John Finla.
Chief of Artillery. Licut. Colonel James Totten.
Judge Advocate. Major R. M. Cerwin.
Division Surgeon. Doctor T. Telkampf.
Assistant Surgeon. Doctor John Cooper.
Act. Asst. Q. M. Gogeral. Brig. General J. McKinstry.
Deputy Paymaster General Licut. Colonel T. P. Andrews.
Commander of Body Guard. Major Charles Zagonyi.
Musical Director. Captain A. Waltmer.
Aid-de-Camp. Colonel A. Albert.

"Colonel John A. Gurley.
Colonel John A. Gurley.
Colonel John A. Gurley.
Colonel John A. Gurley.
Colonel J. C. Woods.
Major James W. Savago.

Major W. Hamming.
Major H. Ramming.
Major B. Rush l'Itamley.
Cartain J. R. Howard.
Cartain Loonidas Haskell.
Captain Loonidas Haskell.
Loopidas Hamming.
The special duties assigned to the aids de-camp are as ollows—
Colonel Albert, Adiatos to Chief of Staff.
Colonel Woods, Director of Transportation.
Major Savage, Military Registrator and Expeditor.
Major Plumley, Postal Director.
Captain Haskell, Police Director.
Major Dorshoimer and Captain Howard, Privato Secre-

Major James W. Savage.
Major Frank J. White.
Major William

THE WOUNDED IN THE DAVIS CREEK FIGHT. ROLLA, Sept. 23, 1861.

Louis Democrat:-Last night Mr. Holland, of Springfield, arrived, having left there on Friday last. He is the man who took Gen-Frement's notification of his proclamation through to Col. Taylor. He reports that Col. Williams, of the Thirteenth iols, is on his way with seven wagons, loaded with Dr. Davis and about fifty wounded men, which Col. Taylor allowed to come, and will probably arrive to morrow night. This leaves about 180 yet in Springfield of our wounded, of which 100 were able to come to Rolla if there had only been transportation. Many of the rebel officers oppose the wounded leaving.

THE ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWS, ETC.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24, 1861. The injunction for suppressing the evening News has been removed, and Charles G. Ramsay, proprietor, and D. M. Grisson, editor, have been released, assurance hav-ing been given that they will not hereafter publish statements about military matters, as facts, without first learning their truth, and that they will not publish any thing injurious to the interests of the government.

The New has always been a strong Union paper. Mili-

tary men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view .hink it an advantage to us.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. Sr. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE;
Sr. LOUIS SOPL 20, 1861.
Arrival of General Pops—Successful Trial of Iron Plates
Againt Rife Camum—Trouble of the Provon Marshal
with British Subjects—They Object to the Obligation—Activity of General Primont—General Price iff a Tight
Place—The Dead Alive, do., do.

Ceneral John Pope arrived here yesterday from North dissouri, and is expected to go in the direction of Jefferson City, in command of a brigade. He represents the portion of the State north of the river as free from rebels in any force, and thinks there will be no more trouble in that direction. He ascribes his failure to evertake Martin liams to send the men he peeded at the time appointed, thus causing a delay in his movements and giving the enemy time to learn of his intentions. Green, having now crossed the river and made a junction with Price, leaves

Northeast Missouri comparatively free from rebe's. to cover the gunbeats for service on the Massissippi-Major Thos. Merritt, Engineer in Chief of Western Department, superintended the experiment and found it in every degree satisfactory. A six pounder rifled co was used, throwing a twelve and a half pound shot. The half inches in thickness and four fee a target of timber thirteen in depth. The first shot, at 800 yards, made a slight indentation upon the iron, and the second and third, at 500 and 300 yards respectively stance of 150 yards, the projectile was shattered, some the iron plate broken. The boats are to be clad with commendable zeal and chowney in the management of his department, and the gunboate when completed will be a formidable arm for service on the great river of the

the Provest's Marshal's office trouble arises

his department, and the gunbouts when completed will be a formidable arm for service on the great river of the West.

At the Provent's Marshal's office trouble arises occasionally with reference to British subjects. As the obligation on the back of each pass to leave the city requires that the person receiving it shall bear allegiance to the United States, and never in any way afford eid to her cosmics, some of her Majesty's subjects object to signing it. When satisfactory proof is given that the applicant is not a citizen of the United States, be is farnished with a pass without being required to sign the obligation. About two hundred men of foreign birth, employed on the fortifications, refused work one morning our being required to take each to their loyalty. One of them addressed a letter to the English Consul at Chirago, asking advice as to the best course to pursue, and received in return a document full of the most abstrage English, but in no way answering the interrogatory. What the British subjects will do in the matter is not known. It is contempiated to administer to them an oath which shall be exactly similar to the one now in use, with a proviso that it shall not affect their relations to any foreign Power.

General Tremont is engiged in pushing matters at a rapid rate, and it will not be long before he will be dealing aggressive blows at the enemy. About the time you receive this letter you will hear of a more that will actually you. The difficulty between the Blairs and the General continues unremoved, and the matter, though still the subject of much conversation, most as engrossing as it was a few days since. While each party has its adherents, with the preponderance in favor of General Fremont, all regret the occurrence of the unfortunate quarrie between those hitherto warm friends, and especially that it should occur at this particular injunctors. When Colonel Blair's trial will take place is not known, though it is evident that it will not be long pestigoned.

General Price, whether he has or

The rafts intended for mortar service on the river are The ratio properties. Their number and the size and of ty of their armament you may find out for yourself, thing is certain: no amount of shot can sink them.

CONFISCATION OF A SOUTHERN VESSEL. Boston, Sept. 24, 1861. The bark Florence, from Malta, was seized this morning

by the Port Surveyor, in consequence of being partly owned in Charleston.